CITY OF MILLVILLE WATER UTILITY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

Issue NO. 18 YEAR: 2014

This is the annual report on the quality of water delivered by the Millville Water Utility. It Meets the Federal "Safe Drinking Water Act" (SDWA) requirements for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the source of our water, its constituents and health risks associated with any contaminants. Safe drinking water is vital to our community. If you own a property and have tenants that consume our water please pass this information to them; additional copies are available at the Water Utility.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SU AGUA BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular commission meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of every month, at the Municipal Building, 4th Floor Commission Chambers at 6:30 p.m., where the public is always welcomed and encouraged to attend.

OVERVIEW

WATER SOURCE

Millville Water Utility is supplied by groundwater pumped from 10 wells. The wells are in the Cohansey/Kirkwood Aquifer. The depth of our water wells range from 120 feet to 320 feet. The water quality is basically very good, and therefore the treatment process at the utility creates an exceptional drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the source Water Assessment Report and Summary for 9 of the 10 wells in our system, which is available at **www.state.nj.us/dep/swap** or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550.

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminate categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and the intakes that rated high (H), medium (M) or low (L) for each contaminate category. We did not purchase water from another supplier.

The source water assessment performed on our 9 sources determined the following:

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminates and to install treatment if any contaminates are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels.

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radionuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproducts Precursors		
Sources	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells-9		5	4	9				3	6	8		1	3	6		9				9		2	7	

We do not have Ground Water Sources that are under direct influence of surface waters. We do not use surface water sources. If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report or summery please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at swap@dep.state.nj.us or 609-292-5550. You may also call Craig Dombrosky, Superintendent for the City of Millville Water Utility at 856-825-7000 ext. 7382.

NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION COMPLIANCE

OTHER MONITORING

Our water system also tests for coliform bacteria as well as volatile organic and inorganic contaminants, all were below the MCL. More information can be found in the Water Quality Table in this report. Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Craig Dombrosky at 856-825-7000 extension 7382.

WAIVER INFORMATION

Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos, as well as synthetic organic chemicals.

TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTICE

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR CITY OF MILLVILLE WATER UTILITY

In 12/2014 we became aware that our system failed to collect the Stage 2 Disinfectant by- product drinking water samples.on the date specified by the NJDEP Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminates on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2nd quarter of 2014 we did not monitor or test Radiologicals at a new treatment facility on Geissinger Ave that had just been put on- line and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Stage 1 Disinfectant By-Products (TTHM's & HAA5's)and Radiologicals and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Stage 2 Disinfectant by-products (TTHM's & HAA5's)	Quarterly	4	December 18, 2014	November 18, 2014
Radiologicals	Quarterly	0	04/01/2014 – 06/30/2014	3rd and 4th Quarter in 2014

Any potential adverse health effects:

- Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Haloacetic Acids (HAA) Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
- Alpha emitters Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Combined radium (226 & 228) Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What is being done? Our sampling program is now scheduled by an online calendar that sends reminders through e-mail two days before the scheduled sampling event.

For more information, please contact Craig Dombrosky at 856-825-7000 ext. 7382 or P.O. Box 609, Millville, NJ 08332

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Millville Water Utility State Water System ID# NJ0610001

Date: June 30, 2015

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water possess a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in water include:

A. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
B. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming
C. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses.
D. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off and septic systems.
E. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should see advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Required Language Regarding Lead

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Millville, N.J Water Utility is responsible for supplying high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS AND OTHERS

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than adults do, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

A) **NITRATE**: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

B) **LEAD**: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than that at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

SECONDARY CONTAMINATES

A. IRON: The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of the laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.
B. MANGANESE: The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry.
C. SODIUM: For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE WATER-QUALITY DATA TABLE

This report is based upon the tests conducted in the year 2014 by the Millville Water Utility. Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health.

AL: Action level the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatments or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

KEY TO TABLE

MFL=million fibers per liter Mrem/year=millirems per year (A measure of radiation absorbed by the body) TT=treatment technique LAA: Location Annual Average

pci/l=piocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) ppm=parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) ppb=parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

2014 WATER QUALITY TABLE

DETECTED CONTAMINANT	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL	DATED	RANGE
Lead	ppm	AL=.015mg/L	0	0.0029	08/15/14	<0.00003-0.006
Major Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits. No violations issued.						
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	5.70	5/29/14	<0.0283-5.00
Major Source: Run Off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. No Violations Issued.						
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3mg/L	0	0.0080	08/27/14	0.00027-0.0158
Major Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems. No Violations Issued.						
Iron	ppm	0.3	0	0.0399	05/19/14	
Major Sources: Rusting of Galvanized and iron pipe are the typical causes of discoloration in water. No Violations Issued.						
TTHMs(Total) Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	5.64 (Highest LAA at TP008019)	LAA/2014	1.93-5.64
Major Sources: By-products of organics and drinking water chlorination						
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Five	ppb	60	N/A	0.54 (Highest LAA at TP002006)	LAA/2014	0.17-0.54
Major Sources: By-product organic and drinking water chlorination.						
Chlorine Disinfectant Residuals	ppm	4.0	RAA .70 mg/L			
Test residuals are taken throughout the distribution system weekly. A minimum of .2mg/L is required at the customers tap.						
Barium	ppm	2	2	. 057	05/2/14	0.0278-0.085
Major Sources: Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits. No Violations Issued.						
Mercury	ppb	.002	.002	<.0002	05/30/14	<.0002
Major Sources: Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland. No Violations						
Combined Radium	pCi/l	5	0	5.94	08/05/14	2.4-3.54
Major Sources: Erosion of natural deposits. The results shown are the highest RAA of any of the 5 points of entry. No violations.						
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15	0	9.01	08/05/14	3.75-5.28
Major Sources: Erosion of natural deposits. The results shown are the highest RAA of any of the 5 points of entry. No violations.						
Manganese	ppm	.05	.05	<.01	5/19/14	<0.01
Major Source: Erosion of natural deposits. No Violation Issued.						
Sodium	ppm	50	50	5.03	06/03/14	2.90-9.40
Major Source: Erosion of natural deposits. No Violation Issued.						

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL	DATED	RANGE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chromium-6	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.0395	2014	.034-.045	: Erosion of natural deposits
Colbalt	ppb	N/A	N/A	3.784	2014	1.205-6.363	: Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium	ppb	N/A	N/A	26.27	2014	13.67-37.012	: Erosion of natural deposits

NOTE These Columns reflect the results of tests on our finished water. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND
INSIDE THIS REPORT?

- THE SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER
- WHAT CONTAMINANTS WERE DETECTED
- RELATED HEALTH RISK
- HOW TO CONTACT MILLVILLE WATER UTILITY
- SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN (EXPECTING AND NURSING
- WHAT THE CAUSES ARE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
- HOW TO REACH THE DEPE HOTLINE
- WHEN MEETINGS ARE HELD FOR CONCERNED CONSUMERS
- WATER QUALITY TABLE
- DEFINITIONS PERTAINING TO THE CONTAMINANTS LISTED IN THIS REPORT

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City of Millville, NJ Water Utility
2014
Consumer Confidence Report